

He gave \$50. Soon after that Everett Fowler called on Murray in Rochester. Q. When did you have your last meeting with Mr. Fowler? A. Mr. Fowler said he was looking for a contribution to the Democratic campaign fund. I told him I had already contributed \$50. To this he replied: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself. The least you can do for me is \$1,000. I told him he was looking up the wrong tree."

Q. Did he have your name down on a list for that amount? A. Yes, a sort of list.

The witness said Fowler expressed unwillingness to go back with only \$50 as representing his (Murray's) subscription.

Q. You had two State road contracts at hand, didn't you? A. Yes, one for \$150,000 and one for \$100,000.

Q. Did he speak of your contracts? A. Yes, in a general sort of way. I told him when I got a contract I expected to do it right and to be done right.

To that he said that no matter whether I gave the \$1,000 or not I'd have to do right by my contract. After that we compromised for \$500 and I gave him my check for that amount on Oct. 23, 1911.

Q. Do you know that this contribution has never been accounted for in Albany? A. No, I don't.

Murray said Fowler saw him again in 1912 and asked for \$500 more.

Q. Did he say "I'm going to give this my personal attention from now on"? A. Yes, he did.

GIVES FOWLER A SECOND CHECK FOR \$500.

Then Mr. Murray testified that he gave a check for \$500 to Fowler for the second time on Oct. 15, 1912. It was made payable to Arthur A. McLean. The first had been drawn to the order of Norman E. Mack. Mr. Murray said that he had complained that money due him on his contracts had been held up. Fowler then said he'd give that matter his personal attention also.

"I told him," said the witness, "I had every reason to believe that folks who didn't put up got better treatment than those who did, because \$20,000 due me was held up from January 1 till March 1. His reply was that I'd hear from him when he got back from Albany, but I never did."

Murray was followed on the stand by Henry C. Schroeder of Rochester, President of the Schroeder-Hicks Company, contractors.

He testified that a man who said he represented the Democratic State Committee came to see him and asked him for a contribution of \$1,000.

"He had a paper," declared the witness, "which was a letterhead of the Democratic State Committee and he asked me for \$1,000. I said I'd give \$125, that I couldn't give any more. He said 'we won't take any such sum from a man holding a \$40,000 contract.' But I finally got him to take the \$125."

COMPULSED TO BUY OIL FROM BARBER COMPANY.

The witness testified further that owing to the demand of the specifications he was compelled to take his orders for asphalt from the Union Oil Company of California and give them to the Barber Asphalt Company. The specification of "natural solid asphalt" was what made this imperative. Schroeder said he had obtained six contracts in the last four years. These were road contracts and he had much trouble over them, as he was often held up four or five weeks in the competitive bidding.

Q. Did you know it was a crime to solicit campaign contributions from a corporation? A. No, I never knew there was such a law. I gave my \$125 willingly.

Arthur B. Chamberlain of No. 7 East Forty-second street, New York, an asphalt broker, was the third witness.

Mr. Whitman sought to get from the witness that he was associated in business with a man named George Barrett, formerly connected with some of the departments at Albany. But Chamberlain said his relationship was purely one of friendship.

HINT AT PERJURY IN QUESTION ABOUT PHONE TALK.

Then the District Attorney asked the witness if, on the 12th of November last, he called up the office of the Union Oil Company and talked with a man there named George Barrett.

Q. Did you say to him, "I have received a subpoena to appear in this John Doe hearing, but when I get down there I will be all right, because I won't remember anything. If George Barrett had done this with me, I would not be in the trouble which he is in. His trouble was that he talked too much, but I will remember very little." A. I did not say that, no sir.

Q. You understood the penalty for perjury, did you not? A. Yes.

Q. And yet you say you had no such conversation? A. I had no such talk.

Mr. Whitman then took Chamberlain to the matter of an alleged telephone conversation yesterday between him and Florence Condit at the latter's home in Caldwell, N. J.

Q. Did you say to Mr. Condit: "We understand that you are going to be called to testify against James K. McGuire. We want to warn you to be very careful what you say. You must not say that the \$5,000 was to be given as a campaign contribution to the Democratic party, because that was not said, and we want to remind you that we have your typewritten statement in regard to this matter, which you gave us last August. We are arranging things at Albany so that your products will be accepted. Now, you won't be right and we'll treat you right." A. I did not say that to Mr. Condit. I called him up and did have a talk with him, because I understood Mr. Condit and testified he was going to testify before this court.

SAYS HE REPRESENTED THE ASPHALT INTERESTS.

Q. Whom did you mean? A. The Standard Oil Company, the United States Asphalt Refining Company, R. F. Conway Company—practically everybody in the asphalt business. He had had conferences with representatives of several of these companies recently.

Q. Did you see Paul McLeod at your hotel, the Manhattan, yesterday? A. Yes, yesterday I sent for him to talk over the Albany situation. He is anxious to get back into the Highways Department. McLeod was present yesterday when Chamberlain called up Condit. He has no office, but lives in Albany, having come to New York yesterday in

REMOVE EMBLEM FROM THE BALLOT GOVERNOR INSISTS

Glynn Outlines His Views for a New Direct Primary Bill for State.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—Gov. Martin H. Glynn outlined to-day his ideas of direct primary reform. He has incorporated these ideas in a bill which he desires to submit to the various party leaders before it is put before the Legislature on its passage.

Gov. Glynn is not disposed to stand for non-essentials, but is rigid in his disposition to stand by the fundamentals of the sort of primary reform that he favors. For instance, if the hide-bound party men insist on the retention of the State convention, Gov. Glynn will not fight with them about it, but he will insist that the party convention shall no longer be a political machine to register and endorse the will of a boss.

"The Governor is in favor of taking the party emblem off the ballot. He would do away with the star, the ballot box, the rooster, the arm and hammer, the fountain and the other emblems that have guided voters for so many years. HERE ARE THE GOVERNOR'S PRIMARY REFORM IDEAS.

Briefly stated, the Governor's primary reform ideas embody these principles:

1. The abolishment of party emblems.

2. The transformation of the State convention into a State advisory caucus or the abolishment of the convention altogether.

3. The retention for the time being of party organizations.

4. The system of grouping on the ballot all candidates for the same office.

"Under our present system of selecting candidates," said the Governor to-day, "the voter is compelled to choose between the nominee which the various party organizations give him. Thus the chosen by the Democratic machine or the chosen by the Republican machine or the chosen by the party boss, the voter must choose between the nominee which the party boss nominates and the nominee which the party boss nominates."

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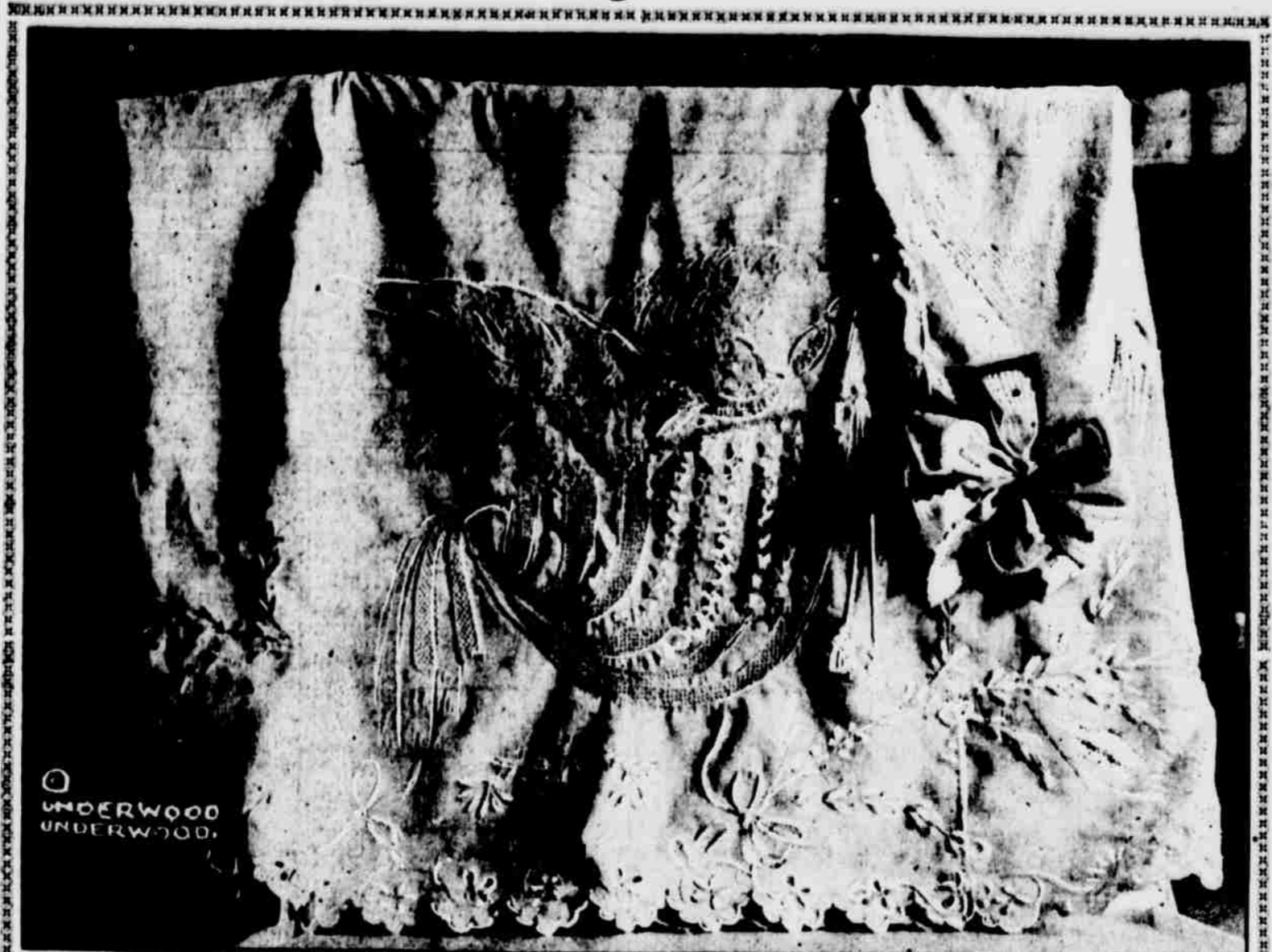
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Petticoat Made by Five Hundred Girls One of the Wedding Gifts to Miss Wilson



Five hundred girl employees of a New York firm each contributed in some way in the making of this petticoat to be presented to Miss Jessie Wilson as a wedding gift to the White House bride. Accompanying the gift is a book containing the signatures of the five hundred girls each of whom placed a stitch in the petticoat.

DEMAND 5-CENT PHONE RATE FOR ALL THE BOROUGH

(Continued from First Page.)

velopment there. But the general intent was to give all the rest of New York City one rate not exceeding five cents and abolishing the zone toll gates.

In addition to his petition, Mr. Winkler presented copies of certain "notices to produce" which had been served previously on the telephone company.

These called for vital information concerning the operations of the company in the city of New York, information which has been kept studiously concealed from the public so as to prevent it being known how great is the extortion practiced in metropolitan rates.

Among the items of information demanded were the following:

1. Rates charged in other cities, of which thirty-six leading cities of the country were named.

2. Receipts and expenditures of the New York Telephone Company in the city of New York for each of the past seven years.

3. Net income from operations in the city.

4. Actual capital invested in the city plant.

5. Number of subscribers, divided into various classes, together with the number of extension telephones and private branch exchanges.

Analysis of expenditures so as to show how the money taken from New Yorkers is expended. Among the details demanded in this connection was an itemizing of the legal expenses, in which so many secret payments are usually hidden by large corporations. There was also demand for the amount of money paid in royalties, commissions, etc., to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the parent company of the Bell system, and the Western Electric Company, which has a monopoly of furnishing equipment.

FAIL TO PRODUCE THE DOCUMENTS UPON DEMAND.

In answer to these notices to produce, General Counsel Swayze of the telephone company furnished the figures of a number of subscribers, but failed to produce the financial statement. He argued alternately that it was not material to the case; that it would be impossible to compile the figures; that it would require a long time to get the information together; finally closing with the statement: "We do not refuse to produce, but we say that we have not been able to get the information yet."

Chairman Decker ruled that it seemed proper to have the figures, but that the time should be given to get them together. He balked, however, at the demand for legal expense information and made the following ruling:

"Let's see first what the total amount of legal expense is in the statement of operations to be furnished by the company. If it then appears unreasonable or excessive, the Commission can take up the question of whether an itemized accounting will be necessary."

Thus the legal expense account of the telephone company will remain hidden from the public.

MORE THAN 300,000 EXTENSION PHONES IN NEW YORK.

The figures of number of subscribers produced by the company showed that while the company advertises 616,000 telephones in New York City, the number

of individual subscribers is 302,000, thus indicating that more than 300,000 are extensions from private branch exchanges.

There was a much confusion occasioned by the intersection of co-related questions into the proceedings, Chairman Decker insisting that they had relation to the main complaint, despite Mr. Winkler's protest that these subjects should be left for later adjustment.

The confusion elements intersected by the Chairman were the relatively small number of subscribers in outlying regions who have a flat rate entitling them to unlimited number of messages within a small local area, and also the rates for large subscribers having private branch exchange installations.

This served to delay proceedings and to the telephone company itself. Mr. Winkler's protest that these subjects should be left for later adjustment.

The confusion elements intersected by the Chairman were the relatively small number of subscribers in outlying regions who have a flat rate entitling them to unlimited number of messages within a small local area, and also the rates for large subscribers having private branch exchange installations.

New Yorker who exceeds his contract allowance is charged 4 cents for each additional message.

The Chicago householder is charged only 4 cents and the business user 2 cents for extra calls. The Chicago additional message rate scales downward as follows:

In business, 3 cents for the first 1,200 additional messages, 2 1/2 cents for the next 1,200 and 2 cents for all in excess of 2,400 messages. In residential service, the first 400 messages over the contract quota are 4 cents each, next 1,200 3 cents and so on down to a 2 cent basis.

In New York all excess messages are straight 5 cents each until 3,000 messages are reached, when the excess rate becomes 4 cents each.

There is still a third difference. All the territory within the city limits of Chicago has one charge. There are no toll gates, no extras, no interborough barriers of extortion. In New York there are barriers around every borough with their tax of 5 cents extra.

From City Hall Park, Manhattan, to Borough Hall, Brooklyn, is a toll charge of 5 cents. From Tompkinsville, Staten Island, across the Narrows to the Brooklyn shore, the same distance, is 15 cents extra. It costs 2 cents to cross East River on a ferry boat. It costs a telephone subscriber 5 cents extra to talk the same distance and the man who uses a public pay station 10 cents.

There is no toll gate charge to talk across the Chicago River.

In Chicago the maximum distance for a 5 cent call is twenty-five miles. In New York the maximum distance for a 5 cent call is thirteen miles and for a 10 cent call twenty-two miles.

In Chicago you can talk further for 5 cents than you can for 10 cents in New York.

NEW YORK ENTITLED TO LOWER RATES FOR LONG DISTANCES.

If New York had the same telephone rates as Chicago, not only would there be a reduction to a 5 cent basis, but there would be no additional toll gate charges for service in the following areas: All the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn and that part of Queens from East River to and including Flushing and Jamaica.

On the same basis as Chicago, all the toll gate barriers of New York would be torn down, excepting Staten Island and that part of Queens lying beyond Jamaica.

On a basis of telephone development, volume of business and toll calls, if New York had Chicago's rates there would not be a single toll barrier in the whole city, including Richmond and Far Rockaway, and the highest charge for conversation anywhere within the limits would be 5 cents.

Reduce the rates to a 5-cent basis. Tear down the toll gates. Stop the milking of New York.

SAILING TO-DAY.

Tapajós, Rio Janeiro 3 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk 3 P. M.

STEAMSHIPS DUE TO-DAY.

Rotterdam, Rotterdam 10 A. M.
Pascagora, Fort Simon 11 A. M.
P. Michel, Friedrich Isenburg 11 A. M.
San Juan, San Juan 12 M.

Washington calls on Wilson. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Thomas Taggart, National Committeeman from Indiana, was a White House caller to-day. He shook hands with President Wilson and discussed Indiana appointments with Secretary Tumulty.

Refugees From Monterey. LAREDO, TEX., Nov. 24.—Fifty American and about one hundred and fifty Mexican refugees arrived here to-day on the first train from Monterey, Mexico, in six weeks.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take LAXATIVE BISMUTH. BISMUTH TAKES DOWN THE COLIC AND CURE THE COLD. BISMUTH TAKES DOWN THE COLIC AND CURE THE COLD.

HELP WANTED—MALE. SHEET IRON WORKER. Experienced with a sheet, steady, good man with experience and good ability. Alliance Mfg. Co., Cut. Free and Colden streets, Jersey City.

White Rose Coffee, 3 Pound Tins, 51

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Y. M. C. A. CLOCK TICKS \$3,427,247 AFTER BIG HUSTLE

Nearly Half a Million Obtained To-Day—Most Fruitful in All the Campaign.

The success of the Y. W. Y. M. C. A. campaign to collect \$4,000,000 on or before Nov. 26 was practically assured to-day, when at luncheon at the headquarters, at No. 25 Broad street, it was announced that the big hand of the clock had climbed until it registered \$3,427,247. This means that since Saturday the various committees have succeeded in collecting \$435,905—the largest day's work since the campaign began.

It was announced at the same time that \$100,000 of the amount recorded for to-day had been contingent on raising the mark to \$3,400,000, and so the workers regarded themselves as particularly fortunate. Mr. George W. Perkins, who presided, stated that at 6 o'clock last night only \$40,000 had been subscribed. But between that hour and to-day at noon a number of nameless subscribers had "come across" with \$250,000—\$100,000 to be paid conditionally as before stated.

A number of other surprises made to-day's luncheon the liveliest and most jubilant of all. F. A. Emery told of calling up John D. Rockefeller Jr. on the telephone and informing him that his wife had given \$2,000. Mr. Rockefeller refused to be outdone by his wife, and \$25,000 was pledged forthwith.

The subscriptions to-day included \$5,000 from the Ward Bread Company, \$2,000 from James A. Hearn Company and \$5,000 from Eugene Delano.

Pull Off Wagon to Death. George Peters, thirty years old, who lived at No. 465 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, a helper on a Wells Fargo Express wagon, was joined off his seat this afternoon in front of No. 114 East Sixteenth street, run over and instantly killed. The horses ran away and brought up against a pillar of the Third avenue elevated.

Special for Monday. MOLASSES WALNUT CREAM BUTTER. These are low prices of Molasses Candy of about the thickness of a pencil, with center of Chopped Walnuts and Bitter Cream. FOUND BOX 10c

Special for Tuesday. TUTTI-FRUTTI CREAM KISSER. A charming chocolate candy with a center of fruit and vanilla. In producing a most delectable light sweet. FOUND BOX 10c

Suggestion for Monday. HIGH-GRADE BON BONS AND CHOCOLATES. An assortment of choice sweets, presenting a variety of cream, Bon Bons, and rich chocolates in pleasing diversity of flavors and forms. FOUND BOX 25c

Suggestion for Tuesday. MILK CHOCOLATE. The richest, smoothest and most delicious of all chocolates, with all their natural juice preserved. Are improved in Pure cream Milk Chocolate. FOUND BOX 39c

Thanksgiving Novelties in Profusion and Abundance. Look for Descriptions and Prices in Our Big Tuesday Ad.

As this paper is going to press, the shipping room of our big Candy Factory is a scene of unusual activity, as case after case of clever Thanksgiving Novelties and Candies are being loaded onto the motor trucks and transported to our 10 Big Stores in New York and Brooklyn. Have your eye ready for many agreeable surprises. Our big announcement to-morrow tells the whole story.

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WILSON STILL FIRM HUERTA MUST QUIT; REBELS FORCE WAR

President Says Foreign Nations Stand With United States Against Dictator.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President Wilson's belief that the Huerta Government slowly is crumbling was reiterated to-day at the White House. Discussing the situation generally, the President pointed out that the local press in Mexico City could print, uncontradicted, baseless statements as to the future intentions of the United States.

As evidence of the ability of the Huerta Government to spread any impression it pleased through the Mexican press, the President referred incidentally, to optimistic predictions during the last few days in Mexican newspapers, that recognition of the Huerta Government by the United States was forthcoming.

"Washington Government, it is known, is irreversibly determined under no circumstances to recognize Huerta. There were no new developments to-day in the situation generally, according to White House officials, but added interest was developed in the President's forthcoming annual message, which he will read to Congress when it became known that among the subjects to be discussed will be included a statement giving the status of the Mexican situation.

The President indicated that he would keep his message abreast of developments in Mexico, so that his presentation of events would be up to the day of delivery.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS WITH UNITED STATES.

Mr. Wilson expressed satisfaction to-day over the attitude of foreign governments, and indicated it was wholly friendly and showed a desire to cooperate with the United States wherever possible.